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Vol. XLVIII.] WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY, 1872. [No. 2.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED JANUARY 16, 1872.

In submitting its Fifty-Fifth Annual Report, THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY desires reverently and gratefully to recognize the good Providence which has guided it since its last Anniversary.

OBITUARY.

Four of the Vice Presidents of the Society have been removed by death during the year.

The first of this number was the Rev. JAMES O. ANDREW, D. D., of Alabama, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, one of our two oldest Vice Presidents, having been elected in 1835. This widely known and esteemed divine passed an active and laborious life through a ministry of sixty years, and his love and prayers for the redemption of Africa continued to the last.

The next oldest Vice President who has departed, is the Rev. OSMON C. BAKER, D. D., of New Hampshire, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, deservedly held in affectionate regard for his devotion to the cause of religion and the best interests of humanity.

DANIEL HUEY, Esq., of Illinois, had been but very recently connected with the Society as a Vice President, yet he was one of its earliest and most generous friends. In 1857, he constituted himself a Director for Life by the gift of a tract of land, near his residence at Jacksonville, which we subsequently sold for eight thousand dollars. An eminent Christian, he leaves behind him a precious memory.

The decease of the Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., LL.D., of Kentucky, takes away another of those fathers, whose life-long interests and efforts have done so much to carry forward the Colonization work, and to raise this Society to the position it has attained among the benevolent organizations of the day. Dr. Breckinridge was distinguished for a career of unexampled vigor and activity, directed by the highest order of human intellect, and consecrated to the noblest pursuits among men. Many will recollect his earnest and touching language in appreciation of the work of this Society: "This cause it is that I now avouch, from my inmost soul, to be the cause of justice, humanity, and wisdom: the cause of living hope to a vast and suffering race: the cause of my country's prosperity and renown: and, above all, of my Master's glory."

Nor is it proper to pass without recognition the decease of the Hon. PHINEAS BARNES, President of the Maine Colonization Society, whose philanthropy sought both the elevation of the colored race of this country and the millions of Africa. He was also identified with the benevolent enterprises of his State and region, and his noble character will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

Though holding no official relation of late to the Society, the death of JOHN UNDERWOOD, Esq., for sixty years a valued resident of Washington City, deserves mention at this time. Brought into close contact and counsel, as the Recording Secretary of the Society, from 1819 to 1834, with Bushrod Washington, Caldwell, Key, Mercer, Clay, and others of its founders and early Managers, he was enabled to bear witness to the great truth, that this scheme originated with men of the broadest and most kindly natures, and was begun and prosecuted in the highest spirit of Christian benevolence and humanity. Mr. Underwood was a good man, and has passed away peacefully to his rest, thus ending a life of devotion to principle, diligence and godliness.

FUNDS.

RECEIPTS.

The balance in the Treasury, January 1, 1871, was.....	\$695 83
The receipts during the ensuing twelve months have been—	
From donations and collections	11,428 95
From legacies.....	2,417 04

From borrowed money.....	13,500 00
From interest on investments and investments sold.....	12,748 98
From other sources.....	14,512 64

Making the resources of the year..... \$55,303 44

DISBURSEMENTS.

The disbursements have been as follows :

For the carriage of emigrants from their homes to the port of embarkation, and for their passage and settlement in Liberia.....	\$19,702 26
For sailing the ship Golconda, and expenses attending her running on Nantucket shoals.....	9,611 34
For improvements in Liberia.....	4,858 96
For education in Liberia.....	1,306 89
For taxes, insurance, and repairs of Colonization Building, including paving Pennsylvania avenue.....	1,746 88
For salaries of Secretaries and Agents, paper and printing the African Repository and Annual Report, expenses of Auxiliary Societies, interest on loans, stationery, postage, &c.....	17,752 84
Disbursements.....	\$54,979 17
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1872.....	324 27
Total.....	\$55,303 44

The receipts from legacies were \$2,897 96 less than from the same source in the preceding year, while the falling off in donations is \$3,549 53: the latter caused mainly by the financial condition of the country, and by the demands on the liberality of many of our contributors, occasioned by the ravages of the fires in Chicago and the Northwest.

OFFICERS.

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Travelling Secretary, has continued to devote himself exclusively and with untiring energy, principally in New York and New Jersey, to the objects of the Society. Early in the season, he spent several weeks in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin, holding public meetings in some of the principal cities, which were addressed by prominent men in those States and from a distance. The in-

terest manifested on these occasions, and expressed by many leading minds in extensive personal intercourse, was pleasing and hopeful. A second visit West was contemplated in the autumn, and arrangements by correspondence were accordingly made; but the plan was abandoned on account of the desolating fires of that region.

The Rev. J. K. Converse, District Secretary for Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and the Rev. D. C. Haynes, District Secretary for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, have given their whole time, with zeal and success, to the promotion of the cause in their respective fields. The Rev. George S. Inglis has also presented the claims of the Society in Illinois, as opportunity and the state of his health permitted, and with increasing evidences of regard.

THE GOLCONDA.

The ship Golconda, which was announced in our last Report to have sailed on her sixth voyage for Liberia, dropped anchor off Monrovia December 23, where her passengers were safely landed and promptly conveyed to their lands at Arthington and Brewerville. Clearing from that port January 3, she arrived at New York February 24, having encountered heavy weather on the run out and home.

On the return voyage, and bound for Boston, the Golconda struck on Nantucket shoals early in the evening of February 21, but soon floated off without assistance. No lives and no part of the cargo were lost, but the ship sustained considerable injury. As her necessary repairs would require quite an outlay, and as the Society had not the funds to keep so large a vessel in active service, it was concluded to sell her in the condition in which she arrived, which was done at private sale.

EXPEDITIONS.

The emigration during the year, at the expense and under the auspices of the Society, comprises two hundred and forty-five persons, exceeding by forty-seven those of the year 1870, and making a total of two thousand eight hundred and thirty-three colonized since the close of the war.

The barque Thomas Pope, which sailed from New York on

the 22d February, carried out two promising young men, sons of the Rev. Melford D. Herndon, formerly of Kentucky, and for several years past a laborious missionary among the Bassa tribe. They arrived safely with their father, who came to this country to obtain them and his other children, whom he had left slaves when he removed to Africa.

The customary fall expedition of the Society was dispatched in the barque Edith Rose, Capt. A. Alexander, which left Hampton Roads, Virginia, on the 7th of November, direct for Monrovia. It consisted of two hundred and forty-three first-class emigrants, with their baggage and outfit, and the usual supply of provisions, goods and tools, for their settlement.

These people were mainly in families, and were a careful selection of those most likely to be useful and to succeed. They came from Clay Hill, York County, South Carolina, 166; Valdosta, Lowndes County, Georgia, 63; Ellaville, Madison County, Florida, 5; Windsor, Bertie County, North Carolina, 5; Savannah, Georgia, 3; and Richmond, Virginia, 1. Three go at the urgent invitation of relatives at Monrovia, and are to reside in that city, and two hundred and forty are to locate at the new interior town of Arthington. Thirty-three were under two years of age, eighty-four were between two and twelve, and one hundred and twenty-six were twelve years of age and upwards. Fifty-two were communicants of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian Churches—including a Minister of the Gospel. Of the adult males, thirty-eight were farmers, three blacksmiths, one tanner, and one carpenter. Generally, the people had provided themselves with a suitable supply of clothing, bedding, household utensils, and agricultural and mechanical tools. All were pleased with the vessel and the thorough preparations made for their comfort, and they began the voyage in excellent spirits, and with expressions of gratitude for the anxiously sought opportunity of reaching "fatherland."

EMIGRATION.

It may well be doubted whether there is any subject more carefully considered among our colored people than that of emigration. New aspirations after something higher and better, a thirst for wealth and position, and especially a pa-

rental regard for the future of their offspring, serve to make emigration a prominent topic in their thoughts and counsels.

The distracting question among them is—"Which is the most promising field?" Letters of inquiry as to the condition and prospects of Liberia are constantly reaching the Society, and during the first nine months of the year the applications for passage to that Republic embraced between two and three thousand of the best-informed and most industrious of these people, residing in three of the Northern and in seven of the Southern States.

An "Emigrant Aid Society" was formed at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, March 22, 1871, for the purpose of removal to Liberia. Its President, the Rev. Andrew Cartwright, estimates the number making ready to embark at five hundred; many of whom are members of the churches of which he has charge. In their published "Address to the People of Color," they say: "Having had an opportunity to obtain a saving knowledge of the everlasting Gospel of Christ, and, to some extent, of the mechanical arts, may we not reasonably hope that, with the Divine blessing, we may be instrumental in causing Ethiopia to stretch out her hand unto God."

A petition from forty male residents of Decatur, Alabama, asking the President of the United States to give them and their families "a charter or transportation to Liberia," was received through the War Department, with the information that it "has no funds for such a purpose." This application, it appears, had been sent direct to President Grant, and by him referred to the Secretary of War, who forwarded it to the President of this Society. "About eight hundred persons," it is reported, are preparing to leave that place for Africa.

Another appeal for passage comes from Jonesville, Union County, South Carolina, whence the Rev. John Wallace writes, on the 25th of December, 1871: "We haven't made up all our company yet. We wish to know if the Society will have mercy on us and let us have passage to Liberia. We beg for help, as we are poor, and unable to move, and are very anxious to get to Liberia. We are down and can't rise up here, and it is better for us to go to Africa. That is our promised land, where the Lord of heaven placed our fathers. Almighty God, assist us

in going to Liberia, where we may and will ever praise Thee with all our hearts and mind and strength."

There has probably never been, in the history of the Society, a single instance in which so many new applicants for the means of settlement in Liberia have come forward so soon after an expedition had been despatched as at the present time. Letters have been received from Valdosta and Rome, Georgia; Ellaville, Florida; and Clay Hill and Yorkville, South Carolina, wanting to know how large a company each writer may form, and at how early a day they can probably be accommodated. From Liberty County, Sparta, and Savannah, Georgia; Antioch, South Carolina; and Charlotte, Tyrrell County, and Cole-rain, North Carolina, and other places, applications have been made to the Society for passage during the present year.

Of these and other like movements this Society had no knowledge, until the parties themselves or their friends made known their intentions and plans, and sought its assistance.

The right of self-expatriation is natural, and has been the grand agency in peopling the earth, by diffusing and scattering abroad clusters of families from large centres of population. The Colonies in North America held out inducements to the people of every nation to cast in their lot with their citizens. Under the Dutch in New York, 1625-1664, emigrants were attracted there by land agents. At times they obtained a free passage; often they agreed to pay a shilling per day, after arrival, to defray expenses of transportation. The English Colonial Government, 1709-1710, introduced, at its own cost, several thousand Europeans. The United States has ever invited foreigners to come and share the blessings of this country, and within the last twenty-four years some four millions seven hundred and ten thousand—a number about equal to our present colored population—landed at the single port of New York for this purpose.

Now, if our people of color desire, from any cause, to emigrate to Africa, who has a right to object? And, if they have not the requisite means to enable them to go, who will withhold the needed aid?

Liberia needs intelligent immigrants. Her Government cordially invites immigration, and has made provision to give

each family, on their arrival, twenty-five acres of land in fee simple. One of her ablest men recently wrote: "Our great desideratum is a few thousand strong-souled, self-dependent, energetic men, with a goodly modicum of intelligence." Another of her active sons said, when about to leave this country, two months ago, for his home: "As a citizen of the Republic of Liberia, with eleven years' experience there, I can most cheerfully testify, that I prefer it above all others. The Americo-Liberians are anxious to welcome their brethren from the United States of America to the land of perfect equality, and to share with them in the riches of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the responsibilities and joys of a negro nationality."

THE NEW SETTLEMENTS.

Intelligence of an encouraging nature continues to be received from the two interior towns of Arthington and Brewerville. Our general agent in Liberia, Mr. Henry W. Dennis, mentioning a late visit to them, observes: "I found the settlers well and doing well. They have a good supply of breadstuffs on hand from their own raising, besides beans, peas, and other garden vegetables. It is very gratifying to me and highly creditable to them that they have been so industrious and economical. I feel satisfied that they will continue to do well."

The one hundred and ninety-four emigrants sent in the fall of 1870, have proved an element of great strength to both of these interesting places. But one death occurred among them during the first three months after their landing, and none have since been reported. Mr. Dennis says of them: "We have had very large success with this company. Their good health and early settlement have been subjects of remark by our people generally. I spent three days with them lately, and found them all cheerful and satisfied, and busy at work planting down their lands."

The opinions and feelings of the emigrants may be learned from the following brief extracts from letters from them, sent direct to their relatives and friends in this country, and published at their request:

"I have been safely landed in Liberia. You will remember the remark of C——, that no one of the people who left North

Carolina in the fall of 1869 had been taken to Liberia, but were somewhere else, grubbing oysters. Please say to him that I have found them all here, and those who accompanied me from Plymouth wharf are also with me, safe and well. I have found everything true that was said by the friends of Liberia.

BENJAMIN NEWBERRY."

"The very evening I left Plymouth, you said you did not believe that we would be taken to Liberia, but we are safe in Liberia, and I am satisfied, as far as I have seen the country. I am quite well and so is my family. Every one that left Plymouth wharf arrived safely at Monrovia. AARON LEWIS."

"I am doing as well as I expected, and would feel perfectly satisfied if I had my father and all inquiring friends out with me, as I think they would not grieve for coming to this country. I am living on my own land, twenty-five acres, instead of paying rent, as I was compelled to do in North Carolina.

WILSON SLEIGHT."

A church building has been erected at Brewerville by the settlers there, and one of the prominent men at Arthington writes: "We are working on our church every day. We are doing the work ourselves, and without aid from any missionary organization, or from others than Liberians."

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

The general interests of Liberia have advanced through the year with a sure and regular, if not a rapid progress.

The *Republican* of June 10, published at Monrovia, furnishes the following items:

"SUGAR.—There has been manufactured this season, on the St. Paul's river, three hundred thousand pounds. Both of our principal planters, Sharp and Anderson, have gone to the United States on business connected with an extension of their trade. The 'Thomas Pope' took sixty thousand pounds for Sharp and fifty thousand pounds for Anderson.

"COFFEE.—Its production gradually increases. The exports during the past two months have been to America, by the 'Ida C,' five thousand four hundred pounds; and by the 'Thomas Pope,' seventeen thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven

pounds. There is a very active taking to the growth of this article, and a respectable quantity may be duly looked for. The year's estimated crop for Montserrado County is set down at thirty-five thousand pounds.

"ARROW-ROOT AND GINGER.—These are produced mainly by the emigrants from Barbados, living along the Carysburg road and at Crozerville. There was exported during the dry season about twenty-four tons of arrow-root, and of ginger about ten thousand pounds, mostly to England.

"PALM-OIL is plentiful this season, and our coasting craft are making full trips. The latest arrivals have been the 'Sam Ash,' to H. Cooper, with four thousand gallons; the 'Martin H. Roberts,' to Sherman & Dimery, with eight thousand gallons; the 'Foot-Prints,' to Sherman & Dimery, with seven thousand gallons; the 'Charles D. Lewis,' to W. F. Nelson, with eighteen thousand gallons; the 'Cupid,' to McGill Brothers, with thirty thousand gallons; the 'Fisher,' to W. F. Nelson, with thirteen thousand gallons; and the 'William Brooke,' to C. T. O. King, with eight thousand gallons:" total 88,000 gallons.

A later number of the *Republican* announces:

"Mr. H. C. Criswick has received from England an iron storehouse. He is erecting it on land leased just where Mr. Washington's store formerly stood, at the water side. Mr. James E. Moore is finishing off a fine brick building on Broad street, east end, in this city."

The Rev. Alexander Crummell reports:

"From January to May, the farming population give themselves up to coffee picking, and the same sight meets one here that is seen in grape-gathering France, or hop-picking England: namely, the assemblage of numbers of adults and children in the fields gathering fruit from the trees. This has kept nearly half of our children from school for well-nigh two months. A few years ago no such disturbing fact interfered with our school duties; for there were no coffee plantations to yield a revenue to families. Now, this fact will serve to show the friends of Missions and this Republic some signs of material progress among this population. I regard it as one of the hopeful incidents in Liberia life: for, as the people plant coffee

and increase their means, more comfort will prevail, and higher social and domestic ambitions will arise: civilization will advance, churches will become self-supporting, and new Missions will be originated in our own religious bodies."

The commercial and sure progress of Liberia in possession of such a staple as coffee, may be illustrated by the statistics of that article in Costa Rica, in Central America. Here on this Continent a Republic is found, with a rental, as late as 1827, not much in advance of twenty or thirty thousand dollars. About that time the coffee tree was planted on the table-land on which the cities of Cartago and San José stand, absolutely creating the material prosperity of that State, still much in advance of the other Republics, with superior advantages in the past. Liberia, however, is not restricted to this single staple, and if it were so, it is a remarkable fact, that the French officer who introduced the coffee plant into South America died in 1770, with a pension from the West India coffee planters.

It was deemed necessary by the Government of Liberia, early in the year, to equip and dispatch a military force for the chastisement of Prince Manna and his tribe, charged with frequent outrages on the citizens of the Republic, and with making captive a Liberian trader while in their country. The expedition is stated to have been the largest, "as to munitions of war," Liberia has yet put in the field. The men are reported to have encountered much hardship and some fighting; but they overcame all opposition, destroyed the King's principal town, and set a number of his slaves at liberty.

The right of Liberia to certain territory in her northwestern possessions, for several years past denied and resisted by English traders and the Government in London, has again been the subject of correspondence between these Powers; and it has been arranged to refer the matter to arbitrators, two members to be appointed each by the authorities of Liberia and Sierra Leone, and the fifth by the President of the United States. The Commission is to sit at Monrovia.

The position which Liberia holds in the financial world is indicated in the success attending the negotiation of its first foreign loan. The amount borrowed is announced to be £100,000 in coin, @ £85 per bond of £100, redeemable at par in fifteen

years, interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable half yearly in London, beginning 1st February, 1872. The act of the Legislature authorizing a loan, approved January 26, 1870, declares its purpose to be, "to stimulate industry and further develop the agricultural and other rich resources of Liberia." It also directs £20,000 to be used for the purchase "of all the checks, scrip, currency, debentures, and governmental paper of whatever denomination afloat," and that a like sum shall be deposited in the Treasury of the Republic as "a basis upon which shall be issued a paper circulating medium not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars."

Liberia, heretofore uniformly well governed, peaceful, and orderly, has of late been subject to civil contention, growing out of the question whether or not a proposed change in the Constitution, sent down by the Legislature and twice voted upon by the citizens, had been adopted. The amendment was intended to extend the Presidential term from two to four years, and that of Representatives and Senators to four and eight years respectively.

It is understood that President Roye and his friends maintained that this amendment had duly become a part of the organic law of the land; and, as the first consequence, Mr. Roye's term had been lengthened to January, 1874. Numerous citizens, of equal intelligence and patriotism, as firmly held that the amendment had not been carried; and, even if it had, it was not to go into operation until the next Presidential election after its adoption.

The Constitution framed in 1847, provides that all elections for President, Vice President, &c., "shall be held in the respective towns on the first Tuesday in May in every two years." Accordingly, on the 2d day of May, 1871, the polls were opened throughout the Republic, notwithstanding President Roye had by proclamation forbidden an election to be held; and the result was, it is stated, the unanimous choice of the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts for President, and Mr. Anthony W. Gardner, of Bassa County, for Vice President.

The character, talents, and experience of Mr. Roberts, whose inauguration was to take place on the first Monday in January, 1872, give assurance that the duties to which he is again called will be faithfully and ably fulfilled.

The 26th October, 1871, a public meeting of leading citizens was held at Monrovia, to consider the state of things existing between the President and the people. After consultation, they, in the name of the people of Liberia, adopted a "Manifesto" deposing President Roye, and setting forth their reasons. The following are extracts from the "Manifesto," as published by them:

"President Roye has, contrary to the Constitution, proclaimed himself President for four years, although elected for only two years.

"He has distributed arms and munitions of war, and has not ceased his efforts to procure armed men to crush the liberties of the people.

"He has contracted a foreign loan, contrary to the law made and provided; and without an act of appropriation by the Legislature he has, with his officers, been receiving the proceeds of that loan.

"Every effort to induce him to desist from his unconstitutional course has been unavailing. Threats and entreaties have been alike lost upon him. He has turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances from all the counties of the Republic: Therefore,"

"On the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of the Independence of the Republic, the sovereign people of Liberia did, by their resolutions in the City of Monrovia, joined to the resolutions from the other counties of the Republic, depose President E. J. Roye from his high office of President of Liberia; and did decree that the Government shall be provisionally conducted by a chief Executive Committee of three members, and by the chiefs of Departments, until the arrival of the constitutional officer at the seat of Government."

This event took place on the 26th October. Before the expiration of the same month, Vice President Smith had arrived at Monrovia, and became the acting President. Immediately after the publication of this "Manifesto," President Roye and his Secretaries of State and of the Treasury were arrested and

imprisoned, where they remained at our last advices. All was quiet throughout the Republic up to the 14th December, the date of our latest communications from Monrovia.

EDUCATION.

Two schools have been established by the Society during the year in Liberia, one at Arthington and one at Brewerville. The one at Arthington is reported to have ninety-six scholars in attendance, a number of whom are adults; that at Brewerville has thirty-two pupils, all children. A second school has been authorized for Arthington, and one of the emigrants by the last expedition appointed as its teacher. Houses are needed for the accommodation of these schools, to cost at least \$300 each. Had the Society the means, it would gladly establish and support schools in other portions of the Republic, and even on the hill-tops of Boporo and in the plains of Musardu.

Four classes have been conducted through their collegiate course in the Liberia College, and a graduate of the Institution is now the Principal of the Preparatory Department. The whole number of students is at present about thirty-five. An endowment of fifty thousand dollars is desired by the Board of Trustees; towards which amount one subscription of twenty thousand dollars has been pledged, and several donations of one thousand dollars each have been received.

Numbers of young men of promise, some of them sons of native chiefs, are desiring a thorough education. Let the College be well endowed, and extended and furnished with every facility for its work, and great good must thereby be accomplished.

EXPLORATION.

A thorough exploration of the country, east and southeast of Liberia, has for many years been a cherished object with the Society. It therefore hails with sincere pleasure the liberal offer for this purpose of an earnest and enlightened friend of Africa, Robert Arthington, Esq., as made in his letter dated at Leeds, England, October 16, 1871, viz:

"I feel it to be a matter of very great moment to have a thorough survey made of the country between the northern border of Liberia and the Niger—Joliba—as early as possible.

I am ready to contribute two hundred pounds (\$1,000) towards the expenses of such a survey, provided it be done thoroughly, and begun and carried out at once. It would give an assurance, and a definiteness, and an enlargement, as to emigration and enterprise, and a mighty stimulus to Colonization—ever bearing onward to the conquest of Africa in the embrace of Christian civilization.”

That majestic river—the Niger—which Mr. Arthington is aiming to reach from the Coast, is one of the most available highways to the Mohammedan countries of the Soudan—those populous, productive, and semi-civilized regions.

LIBERIA'S MISSION.

Preparations were making in Liberia for the commemoration of two interesting events in its very earliest history, viz: the semi-centennial anniversary of the landing on its shores, at Perseverance Island, of the first colored settlers from the United States, and their occupation of Cape Mesurado, now the City of Monrovia; which took place respectively January 7, 1822, and April 25, 1822.

Fifty years! Amid all their extraordinary developments, perhaps no one is more important in its consequences than the foundation and erection, from the feeblest beginnings and the most unpromising materials, of an independent sovereign community on the Western Coast of Africa. Indeed, its inception and growth, when properly viewed, may be regarded as almost miraculous. And it will still advance. Throughout the ages, the Providential plan for the moral and spiritual elevation of that Continent has been at work, and Liberia has been established as a necessary link in the great chain. The results which it promised to its original founders will be more than realized to their posterity. Every day new channels are opening for the diffusion of its influence, through which it is gaining gradually upon heathenism, and impregnating, however feebly, a degraded barbarism with the elements of a Christian civilization.

In the judgment of this Society, the time has come for Liberia to take possession of those elevated, salubrious, and beautiful regions lying eastward. Recent explorations reveal the

fact, that there is not a spot in all the country back of the Republic, for some two hundred miles, where its citizens would not gladly be welcomed by the chiefs, and be allowed to plant their standard and form settlements. The Kings of the Barline tribe and of Boporo are anxious for Liberian alliance, and so is the King of Musardu.

One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with this interior region is the prevalence of the Arabic language. The people that speak and write it are Mohammedans, and are represented as faithful in the observance of their religion, and zealous and successful in propagating it. May it not be that these Mahommedans, who are superior in intelligence and manhood to the tribes nearer the Coast, are preparing the way for the Gospel?

To our colored people of intelligence and piety, whose souls yearn for a field where they may most effectually labor for the elevation of the race, Liberia is presented. The knowledge of salvation, which so many of them have received while in exile, has fitted them to be, with other agencies, the honored instruments to evangelize Africa. Oh! that those offering to give themselves to the work might be assisted to go! A great responsibility is here committed to American Christians, to aid these thousands of missionaries to return to the land of their fathers.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. *Receipts and Disbursements of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1871.* Cr.

Received Donations and Collections . . .	\$11,428 95	Paid Passage and support of Emigrants . . .	\$19,702 26
" Legacies . . .	2,417 04	" Sailing and Expense of running on Nantucket shoals of ship Golconda . . .	9,611 34
" Interest on Investments . . .	990 17	" Improvements in Liberia . . .	4,808 96
" Investments realized . . .	11,758 81	" Taxes, Insurance, and Repairs of Colonization Building, and Paving Penna. avenue . . .	1,746 88
" Borrowed Money . . .	13,500 00	" Paper and Printing "The African Reposi- tory" . . .	1,463 33
" Rents from Colonization Building . . .	2,204 52	" Salaries of Secretaries, Printing Report and Tracts, Stationery, Postages, &c. . .	6,846 49
" Subscriptions for "The African Reposi- tory" . . .	156 85	" Salaries and Travelling expenses of Agents, Expenses of Auxiliary Societies, &c. . .	8,707 51
" Insurance and Earnings of ship Golconda. For Education in Liberia. . .	3,955 21	" For Education in Liberia . . .	1,306 89
" Returns from Liberia . . .	2,086 50	" Interest on Loans . . .	735 50
" Expenses of Emigrants refunded . . .	5,864 06		
	245 50		
Receipts . . .	54,607 61	Disbursements . . .	54,979 17
Balance on hand January 1, 1871 . . .	695 83	Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1872 . . .	324 27
Total . . .	\$55,303 44	Total . . .	\$55,303 44

The Committee on Accounts have compared the charges on the Books with the vouchers for the year 1871, and find the same correct, with a balance of \$324 27 in cash.

ALMON MERWIN,
J. W. CHICKERING, } *Committee.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1872.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1872.*

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of C and Four-and-a-Half streets.

The Rev. John Maclean, D. D., a Vice President of the Society, took the chair, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., of New York.

The Chairman read the following letter:

BALTIMORE, *January 15, 1872.*

DEAR MR. COPPINGER: I am much afraid that I will not be able to attend the present Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society. I am in the midst of an important trial, which has been prolonged more than I had anticipated, and it is to be followed by another, the witnesses in which, summoned from a distance, have been for some days in attendance. Nor are my duties such that I can devolve them upon others. I believe that this is the first time in nineteen years that I have been prevented from presiding at our Anniversary,—though upon one occasion I could do nothing beyond presiding, having to return to my professional engagements the next morning. I might run down for the evening, and had intended so to do; but a bad cold, which has worried me for some time, obliges me to take more care than usual, and to husband my voice for an argument to-morrow. I regret this the more, because I had greatly desired to meet our friends, if only to assure them that I am more and more confident, as the years go by, of the importance of the scheme of African Colonization, and feel more and more satisfied of its ultimate success.

Believe me, with true regard and great respect, sincerely yours,

JOHN H. B. LATROBE, *President A. C. S.*

The Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Travelling Secretary of the Society, read the following letter, addressed to him by one of the expected speakers:

NEW YORK, *January 15, 1872.*

DEAR SIR: Besides suffering from a recent vaccination, I am under a severe bilious attack; so that I cannot move across the room without staggering. This dizziness makes it unsafe for me to mount a platform and attempt a public speech. I am disappointed and mortified, and I am especially annoyed to think of the inconvenience to which you may be put. It has appeared to me that the work of your Society, instead of being done, is only just begun. I do not understand how the Christian world is to abandon benighted Africa. If Christ died for the African race, the mission of His Church for that race is yet to be fulfilled. Among the human agencies for

its fulfillment, your Society seems to me to be one of the most important and hopeful.

With sincere regret for my inability to participate in your councils and efforts at Washington, I remain truly, yours, JOSHUA M. VAN COTT.

The Corresponding Secretary read extracts from the Fifty-Fifth Annual Report of the Society.

Addresses were delivered by Bishop Edmund S. Janes, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of Grace Church, New York; and the Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., of Trinity Church, New York.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this Society tenders its warmest thanks to Bishop Janes and to the Rev. Doctors Potter and Haight for their very able, opportune, and excellent addresses, delivered at its present Anniversary..

The Society adjourned to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Haight.

COLONIZATION BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1872.*

The American Colonization Society met this day at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment: the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., the senior Vice President in attendance, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting, January 17 and 18, 1871, and of the meeting of last evening, were read and approved.

Hon. Peter Parker, Prof. Joseph Henry, and Hon. G. Washington Warren, were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this Society earnestly and respectfully invites Bishop Janes to repeat his admirable address, delivered last evening, in such of the principal cities as may suit his convenience; and that a copy of it, and of the addresses delivered on the same occasion by the Rev. Doctors Potter and Haight, be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are tendered to the Pastor and Trustees of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, for their kindness in opening their spacious edifice last evening for the services attending our Anniversary.

Hon. Mr. Parker, as Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made a report, recommending the re-election of the present President and Vice Presidents of the Society, and nominating the Right Rev. John Johns, D. D., of Virginia; Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., of Kentucky; and Dr. Harvey Lindsly, of Washington, D. C., as additional Vice Presidents, viz:

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice Presidents.

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| 1833. Moses Allen, Esq., New York. | 1854. Rev. Ralph R. Gurley, D. C. |
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, New York. | 1854. Rev. Rob't Paine, D. D., Mississippi. |
| 1838. Robert Campbell, Esq., Georgia. | 1854. Rev. Thomas A. Morris, D. D., Ohio. |
| 1838. Hon. Peter D. Vroom, New Jersey. | 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1854. Rev. James S. C. Finley, Illinois. |
| 1840. Hon. Willard Hall, Delaware. | 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. |
| 1840. Gerard Ralston, Esq., England. | 1854. Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Missouri. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, California. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1857. Richard Hoff, Esq., Georgia. |
| 1845. Rt. Rev. Chas. P. McIlvaine, D. D., O. | 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. |
| 1845. Hon. Joseph R. Underwood, Ky. | 1861. Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL.D., N. J. |
| 1848. Rev. Thomas C. Upham, D. D., Me. | 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. |
| 1848. Hon. Thomas W. Williams, Conn. | 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, New York. |
| 1849. Rev. John Early, D. D., Virginia. | 1862. Robert H. Ives, Esq., Rhode Island. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Georgia. | 1862. Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1850. John Bell, M. D., Pennsylvania. | 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Illinois. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pennsylvania. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, D. C. | 1869. Hon. William C. Alexander, N. J. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, New York. | 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. |
| 1853. Hon. George F. Fort, New Jersey. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Hon. Ralph I. Ingersoll, Conn. | 1869. Rev. Benj. I. Haight, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1853. Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Penn. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1853. Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., N. Y. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Mississippi. | 1871. Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, N. J. |
| 1854. Rev. Edmund S. Janes, D. D., N. Y. | 1872. Rt. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Virginia. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Penn. | 1872. Rev. Edward P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Delaware. | 1872. Dr. Harvey Lindsly, D. C. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Board of Directors for publication.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Society do now adjourn, to meet on the third Tuesday in January, 1873, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in such place as the Executive Committee shall designate.

Attest:

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

A GREAT WORK AND A GREAT WANT.

The recent Anniversary of the American Colonization Society was acknowledged, by the large and select audience who were in attendance, to have been one of very remarkable interest. Those present listened with eager attention to the highly able and intellectual efforts of the three prominent divines who delivered addresses on the occasion, and an impression was produced which is not only encouraging, but which, it is believed, will prove of permanent value.

The meeting of the Colonization Board was of the most harmonious and delightful character throughout. It comprised Life Directors and Delegates from Auxiliary Societies in different parts of the country; gentlemen interested in the work, and ready to help it forward even at some personal sacrifice of time, service, and money.

Much consideration was given the applications from some two thousand self-moved people of color for the facilities to remove to the land from whence their fathers came. Numerous letters with rolls of names were submitted, mostly written by well-to-do colored men in their respective regions, stating that they and their families and friends were ready to emigrate to Liberia, as soon as the way is opened and provided. Their earnest desire and purpose is declared to be to find a home and nationality there, and a wider and more promising field for exertion and usefulness. Many of them are professing Christians who, with several ministers of the Gospel, are anxious to be missionaries of the Cross to their kinsmen according to the flesh.

Liberia needs this very class of population, and the native tribes of her immediate interior country for two hundred miles are pleading for the early establishment among them of Christian settlements, and schools, and churches.

What a mission field ready for harvest is here spread out?

The laborers are anxiously waiting to be sent forward! The Society only needs means to enable it to carry on its great work vigorously. Will not the friends of Africa and her exiled children promptly and liberally aid as they have the ability? And will not the pastors of churches have a collection made for its benefit at their earliest opportunity? When it is considered how many white missionaries have fallen victims to a climate congenial to the black race, this movement assumes increased importance.

DEATH OF AN AFRICAN KING.

A rumor has just reached us of the death of Momoru, the well-known King of the Boporo regions, an interesting country east of Liberia. This King was visited at his capital, Toto-Coreh, about two years ago, by Mr. Winwood Reade, the English traveller. Mr. Reade spoke highly of his intelligence and enterprise.

The King, we learn, has been in feeble health for more than a year past, and has been disappointed in the countenance he had hoped to receive from the Liberian Government. It is said that his capital, Toto-Coreh, has been recently captured, and Mr. Tucker, the teacher of the Episcopal school established there in 1870, by Rev. G. W. Gibson, has been taken prisoner and carried off by the enemy. It is to be regretted that the Liberians have been so absorbed in their own affairs on the Coast as to be unable to give their assistance in arranging the long-standing difficulties between Momoru and his revolted subjects.

This sad intelligence makes it still more important that we should urge upon the American Christian public to give their aid to the efforts we and other associations are making to send the tide of Christian influence into the regions interior of Liberia, and thus assist that feeble Republic, the offspring of American benevolence, to bear the burden laid upon her, and promote the regeneration of the surrounding heathen.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

On the eve of the fiftieth anniversary of the landing of the first pilgrims from the United States at Cape Mesurado, the little African Republic has given signs of vitality such as

have been lately exhibited on a much larger scale, and in a much more deplorable degree, in countries far in advance of her.

Constitutional controversies, which have been going on for the last two or three years, have been lately aggravated by the negotiation of a loan by the party in power, against which the opposition warmly protested. When it was ascertained that the loan was effected, and that the country was burdened by a fresh and important responsibility, political excitement and political confusion ran high, in the midst of which the President was deposed.

It is with regret and concern that we record these facts; but let us hope that these recent difficulties will teach the young nation a valuable lesson; and if, in spite of these drawbacks, the attention of the people be more directed to the development of the interior and the incorporation of the native tribes, which will greatly help to render them independent of foreign loans, the net result of their troubles may possibly be to elevate them in the scale of nations, and to create deeper respect for a feeble community, which, with all its faults, has contributed to the enlargement of the area of civilization, and to the spread of the Gospel.

It is believed that Mr. Roberts, who has been recalled to the Presidency, has lost none of the energy of his earlier years, and that to his experience that youthful nation may be safely trusted.

THE OBLIGATION OF AMERICAN BLACK MEN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF AFRICA.

BY REV. ALEXANDER CRUMMELL, M. A.

TO COLORED STUDENTS, UNDERGRADUATES AT XENIA, LINCOLN, HOWARD, AND OTHER COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ON MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE CONVERSION OF AFRICA.

GENTLEMEN: I have seen the statement, namely, *that American black men have no more special obligation with respect to Africa than any other Americans*. I wish to show in this letter (1) how unnatural is this opinion; and (2) that a special obligation *does* rest upon them to feel for, and to subserve the interests of this benighted continent.

1. Its unnaturalness is evident, from the fact that American black men are members of the great African family settled in Africa. The blood of the negro race, seated on this continent, is *their* blood. They are thus tied to the race by the strong ties of consanguinity. The separation of a century or two does not sever this tie, nor lessen the obligation which arises from it. Everywhere on earth, among all classes of men, this is recognized as a MORAL FACT, which needs no demonstration. It is one of those higher instincts of our human nature, which has universal recognition and spontaneous manifestation.

“Where’er I roam, whatever lands I see,
My heart untravel’d fondly turns to thee.”

This is a patriotic outburst from the muse of Goldsmith. It is indeed poetry; and because poets are the best exponents of genuine and simple ideas, it is the simple, genuine expression of the human heart the world over, whether in civilized or uncivilized lands. And its root is that feeling of kinship, that sentiment of nationality, that *race-feeling*, which binds peoples of one particular blood into union and oneness, as though linked together by the bonds of brotherhood, and connected by the closer relations of family. And this sentiment, when unperverted, is one of the noblest which can influence the human heart; inasmuch as it carries us beyond ourselves, and fills us with generous beneficence, and raises us above the control of the present, allying us with the past of human history, and carrying us forward to unborn generations in our solicitudes and saving endeavors.

How high and lofty this feeling is may be seen by the estimate set upon it by the great sages of both ancient and modern times. In most cases, in the past, a race has been coincident with the nation; as, for instance, the Jews, the Greeks, and others. And so deep has been this feeling of devotion and affection to the race or nation, that men have not only spoken the noblest thought and expressed the most fervid utterance for this grand idea, but have been willing to pour out their best blood in its behalf.

One or two of these finer sentiments, written by the greatest of men, deserves attention. Says Aristotle, “Although the good of an individual and a State be the same, still that of a State appears more important and more perfect, both to obtain and to preserve. To discover the good of an individual is satisfactory; but to discover that of a State or nation is more noble and divine.” (1.)

But see with what beauty and power this same idea is set

(1.) Nicom Ethics, ch. 11 : 3.

forth by Socrates, in the *Crito* of Plato: "Are you so wise as not to know that one's country is more honorable, venerable, and sacred, and more highly prized by God, and men possessed of understanding, than mother and father and all other progenitors; and that one ought to reverence, submit to, and appease one's country, when angry, more than one's father?" &c., &c.

And this is the sentiment of all men. In ancient times, the Jews, who went forth everywhere throughout the civilized world, either as venturesome traders or pitiful exiles, turned ever their eyes and hearts toward Jerusalem, with the pathetic exclamation, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem!"

The Greek colonies which settled in Asia Minor never allowed themselves to forget the stock from which they had sprung, nor the grand responsibilities which the blood that coursed their veins imposed upon them. And this feeling still pervades the whole Hellenic race, scattered this day throughout the Asian principalities and the Turkish dominions.

Look at the ebb and flow of these moral tides in our own day. See how *New* England, in America, is influencing *Old* England, in law, politics, and statesmanship; neutralizing aristocracies, and lessening the prerogatives of kingship and royalty. And Old England, in turn, down to the present, by parliamentary discussions and reports; by state policies and economies; by sermons and convocations; by arts, letters, laws, manners, and social regulations, is moulding and fashioning society in America. And thus is realized the glowing sentiment of one of the finest lyrics in the English language—

"Though ages long have pass'd
Since our fathers left their home,
Their pilot in the blast,
O'er untravel'd seas to roam,
Yet lives the blood of England in our veins! .

"And shall we not proclaim
That blood of honest fame,
Which no tyranny can tame
By its chain!

"While the manners, while the arts,
That mould a nation's soul,
Still cling around our hearts;
Between let ocean roll,
One joint communion breaking with the sun:
Yet still from either beach
The voice of blood shall reach,
More audible than speech,
'We are one.' " (2.)

This is another notable evidence of the felt obligation of race; or, as Allston terms it, "the voice of blood!"

Not the least vivid illustration of this principle has been recently exhibited in the sanguinary duel which has just been fought out between Prussia and France. The Prussian army was composed of battalions from divers German principalities and kingdoms. Up to the very eve of the war, large dissensions, of olden date, had separated these principalities. These antagonisms, in some cases, were well-nigh as great as that which existed between the two great belligerents themselves. But when the great Celtic nation, whose capital is on the Seine, blew the trumpet-blast of war, all differences in the great Teuton family sank, as a rock buries itself in the bottom of the sea; and Germany, Protestant and Roman, rose up as one man, and precipitated herself, like an avalanche, upon demoralized France.

But the most striking thing in this matter, and specially illustrative of the sense of responsibility which moves the members of a race, although separated by broad oceans from the parent stock, is the enthusiasm which moved the Germans in America. Hundreds of thousands of these men have settled in the United States, and bound themselves by the oath of allegiance to the great Republic of the West. But the Fatherland was menaced and in danger; and many of these men, young and old, crossed the wide ocean, and joined the hordes which were hastening to Metz, to Sedan, to Strasburg, to Paris; and fought to the very death for the freedom and for the honor of the race!

This too shows most strongly how deep is the feeling of responsibility to race!

And here I ask, Whence do American black men get the right to repudiate the ties of blood—to throw off these responsibilities of race? What constitutional peculiarity is theirs which differences them in this matter from all other men? Whence have they received the dispensation which warrants their divorcing themselves from one of the deepest, most genuine, and universal of all the principles of our being?

Is it from the shame of past servitude? But this has been the common allotment of every race beneath the heavens. Is it because the race is unhistorical—still lies in a state of rude simplicity? But the sterling qualities of great races are the heir-looms which have come down, in their line, from barbarous sires. Is it because the race is unlettered—undistinguished in the world of literature and science? But race-feeling is a *primitive* virtue—not conditioned on eminence in letters or intellectual superiority. There is, in fact, no warrant which will justify their indifference to the cause of Africa.

And, indeed, they cannot do this! The whole world sees and recognizes their duty to feel for Africa, to aid in the great work of her regeneration. For what, I ask, has been the largest expectations—the special hope—which has filled the hearts of philanthropists, statesmen, and divines since the GREAT EMANCIPATION, but that the freedmen of America would prove to be the great evangelizers of Africa. Nothing could be more simultaneous, more unanimous, more concurrent than this conviction, as well in Europe as in the United States.

Read the reports of Freedmen's Aid Societies during the last six years, of the Missionary Societies of the different churches, of missionaries and teachers sent to the South to instruct the emancipated classes; read the sermons of divines of every name; and everywhere you will find that they all look forward to an expansive influence to go forward from the freedmen of America to their brethren of the same race in other distant quarters of the globe. The great Duke of Argyle, in an address a year or more after emancipation, refers most distinctly to the expectation that they will aid in the regeneration of the land of their fathers. Even men who for long years have been opposed to any mention of distant Africa in connection with the destiny of American black men, now speak without reserve of this duty and obligation.

But what is thus suggested by natural considerations is enforced by religion. This care for the welfare of kin and race is one of the strong principles of the Bible. The nation, the race, as well as the church, is one of the divine unities; and, by divine injunction, lays its hand upon us, and imposes the strongest obligations of solicitude and duty.

We all see the responsibility which comes from the *family* idea. The obligations due the State are equally plain; for men recognize these duties by instinct, and fall into them spontaneously. It would be superfluous to illustrate this principle by a reference to the Jewish race; for there, as every one knows, it not only reaches the highest borders of its banks, but overflows at times with abnormal, if not malignant, affluence.

Turn to the Christian records, and see how, in that religion which is universal in its reachings, this principle of responsibility is recognized, and the special obligations connected with it are enforced. I am aware of the denial that patriotism is even recognized in the New Testament; but this denial, if I mistake not, may itself be denied.

Our Lord himself, at the beginning of his ministry, acknowledged the force of this feeling. "Go first," he says, "to the lost sheep of the house of Israel." "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem,"

is the awful lamentation of the "Son of Man," "how often would I have gathered thy children."

Never has there lived a man with a more catholic heart than the noble Apostle St. Paul. See how his magnificent soul bursts beyond the bounds of his aged and enfeebled powers, and stretches out, with yearning desires for the gentile world, to the limits of Spain, to the "islands of the north."

And yet this generous catholicity was not allowed to beat down and destroy the affinities of race, nor to lessen the apostle's deep sense of responsibility to the Hebrew nation. "I say the truth in Christ, I lie not, my conscience also bearing me witness in the Holy Ghost, that I have great heaviness and continual sorrow in my heart. For I could wish that myself were accursed of Christ for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh: who are Israelites; to whom pertaineth the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises; whose are the fathers, and of whom as concerning the flesh Christ came, who is over all, God blessed forever. Amen." (4) In II Cor., 11:22, the apostle's race-feeling is expressed, though briefly, still more emphatically: "Are they Hebrews? So am I. Are they Israelites? So am I. Are they the seed of Abraham? So am I." And what but these strong race-feelings could have led to that very interesting occurrence related in the last chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, immediately on St. Paul's coming bound as a prisoner to Rome: "And it came to pass, that after three days Paul called the chief of the Jews together: and when they were come together, he said unto them, Men and brethren, though I have committed nothing against the people, or customs of our fathers, yet," &c. (5)

Thus you will see there are converging lines of evidence, coming from every quarter, enforcing a sense of obligation to race, and prompting to duty, for the salvation of Africa. And on the strength of it I affirm with assurance, that it is the duty of black men in America to live and labor for the evangelization of the land of their fathers:

1st. On the ground of humanity. It would be base in them to turn away with indifference from the moral and spiritual, yea the natural, wants of millions of their fellow-creatures, degraded by heathenism.

2d. Because they themselves are the descendants of Africa, and therefore they are, to a degree, responsible to God for the salvation of their heathen kin. This bond of family and race is one of the holiest of our native sentiments; and it will be

(4.) Romans, 9:1-15.

(5.) Acts, 28:17, &c.

regarded as nothing less than infamous in any people who even can wish to sever a tie so natural and so sacred. And

3d. I press this obligation on the ground that they are Christians. In the good providence of God they have been lifted up from the deep moral abasement of a heathen ancestry to the high table-land and the divine atmosphere of Christian truth and spiritual blessedness. And this great grace of God, conferred upon them, carries with it the obligation of spiritual expansion to the whole heathen world; but more especially the heathen world of their own "kinsmen according to the flesh."

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society was held at Elizabeth, on Thursday evening, December 21, in the First Presbyterian Church, the President, the Rev. Dr. John Maclean, of Princeton, presiding. The meeting having been opened with singing, the Rev. Dr. S. A. Clark, of St. John's Church, offered prayer. The Travelling Secretary of the Parent Society, the Rev. Dr. John Orcutt, read the report, of which the following is the substance:

The receipts from the New Jersey branch of the American Colonization Society this year amount to about \$1,600; for the last three years, including the present, the amount exceeds \$11,500.

The average annual receipts of the Parent Society since 1849, from all sources, amounted to some \$70,000. The smallest amount received in any one year since 1838 was \$23,190 48. This was in 1865, during the war. The total cost of African Colonization under the auspices of the Society, since its organization in 1816, fifty-six years ago this very month; is at least \$1,000,000—less than the Freedmen's Bureau received from our Government in a single year.

The first company of emigrants sent to Liberia by the Society embarked from New York in February, 1820. More or less have been sent every year since. The last company sailed from Hampton Roads on the 7th ultimo, comprising two hundred and forty-three persons, fifty-one of whom were members of the Christian church, and one a minister of the Gospel. Since their departure numerous applications have come from the colored people of the South for a passage at an early opportunity. Liberia desires and needs them. Every family that goes carries some civilization—some religion. Not less than six hundred praying men and women have gone during the last six years, and twenty or more of them preachers of the Gospel.

Following the report came speeches from the Rev. Dr. H.

C. Potter, of Grace Church, New York; the Rev. Dr. G. W. Samson, President of Rutgers' Female Institute, and the Rev. Dr. Kempshall, of this city. The speeches were instructive, able, and logical, and the most prejudiced opponent of the cause would not have been otherwise than interested.

Rev. Dr. Steele moved that the old officers be re-elected, which was carried. The services were closed with a benediction by the Rev. Dr. Roberts.—*Elizabeth Daily Journal*.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Not long since we listened to an instructive lecture by the Rev. Mr. Inglis, District Secretary of the American Colonization Society. He gave an interesting summary of the great work done by the Society, and waiting to be done by it. Thousands of the colored people of this country desire to emigrate to the Republic of Liberia. The Society is doing all in its power to aid them, but its means are not sufficient for the demand.

Many fail to see the necessity there is for aiding this work, and seem to suppose that emigrants should go to Liberia with the same ease that those from other countries come to this. But it must be remembered that there are no lines of steamers between this country and Liberia, as between this and the nations of Europe. It is much more difficult to reach Liberia than Ireland and Germany. Yet the millions of Europe are encouraged and aided in getting here.

We look at the small beginning, and contrast it with the continent of darkness around, and faith gives place to fear, and we conclude that nothing great can result from it. But it must be remembered that to found a nation and redeem a continent from the lowest depths of barbarism require more labor than can be performed in a century.

Our history is without a parallel in the records of nations, and its progress has been the wonder of the world; yet centuries have passed since it began. The progress of the Republic of Liberia has been more rapid than that of our own. Fifty years after the founding of the Plymouth colony, the prospects were not as encouraging as are those of Liberia now.

It is not probable that a sufficient number of our colored people will leave to affect their number in this country, but the number may be sufficient to materially affect the whole Continent of Africa. True, the colored people are free to go or stay; but the Society only proposes to aid those who desire to go, and we understand that it is the *best class* that desires to go.—*Cumberland Presbyterian of St. Louis*.

REVIVAL IN THE WORK.

We note what may be called a revival in the work of the American Colonization Society. This is one of the numerous results of emancipation in this country. One theory which operated against the Society in former days was, that our colored people did not desire to go to Liberia, and would not, uninfluenced by the Society, choose its work. Now they are all free, and since they became so, large numbers of them, chiefly of the Southern States, are applying to the Society for passage to Liberia, until more have been sent since emancipation than ever before in the same period of time, namely, "2,833," and yet "not one-half the applicants." "243 were sent in November last, selected from 2,000 applicants, with reference to their adaptation to be useful." The most recent information is, that "the applicants now are more numerous than ever." Other facts about these emigrants are, that they go in families, to stay; that some of the members of the families are members of Christian churches. We notice in the list of emigrants in November, 21 Baptists, 27 Methodists, and 2 Presbyterians; and yet of 243 in all, 84 were between two and twelve years old, and 33 under two years, besides a large number of young people over 12 years. "Of the adults 38 are farmers, 3 are blacksmiths, 1 carpenter, 1 tanner —men who are accustomed to work and expect to work." We must think this a great accession to Liberia, and particularly to Western Africa, where white missionaries have gone only to die in a short time, and where colored men live as long as common humanity.—*Christian Watchman and Reflector*.

ANOTHER SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Says the *London News*: The Council of the Royal Geographical Society have undertaken, with the assent and support of Her Majesty's Government, though not with its immediate official assistance, the "Livingstone Search and Relief Expedition." What the Council, with the aid of public generosity, propose to do, if possible, at the end of this present month, is to dispatch an expedition to Zanzibar, by a steamer which is to sail directly for that island through the Suez Canal. At Zanzibar the expedition will communicate with Dr. Kirk, the British Consul, and according to the information and advice they may receive from him, as to the fittest route for reaching the spot where Dr. Livingstone was last heard of, it will proceed as speedily as possible into the interior, to ascertain the truth or the falsehood of all the rumors of his passage through certain districts, and his residence at a particular place. Whether Dr. Livingstone be alive or dead, the expedition will prosecute the search until it has exchanged conjecture for certainty.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

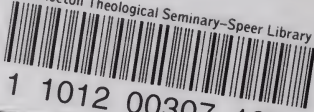
From the 20th of December, 1871, to the 20th of January, 1872.

MAINE.		GEORGIA.	
<i>Portland</i> —Joshua Maxwell.....	3 00	<i>Augusta</i> —Robert Campbell, Esq.	100 00
VERMONT.		KENTUCKY.	
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$152.00.)		<i>Burlington</i> —James M. Preston,	
<i>St. Johnsbury</i> —Hon. Moses Kit-		Esq.....	30 00
tridge, Franklin Fairbanks,			
Thaddeus Fairbanks, ea. \$10;		OHIO.	
A. E. Rankin, C. M. Stone,		<i>Cedarville</i> —Mrs. Mary Ann Stor-	
Hon. L. P. Poland, F. Bing-		ment, to const. herself a L. M..	30 00
ham, Mrs. Thomas Kidder, W.		<i>Xenia</i> —Daniel Stewart.....	2 00
P. Fairbanks, ea. \$5; W. W.			32 00
Thayer, Dea. T. L. Hall, ea. \$2;			
S. W. Hall, \$1.....	65 00	ILLINOIS.	
<i>St. Johnsbury Centre</i> —Rev. E. T.		By Rev. George S. Inglis, (\$20.68.)	
Fairbanks, \$5; John Bacon, \$2;		<i>Upper Alton</i> —Col. Bap. Ch. \$4.67;	
other individuals, \$5.....	12 00	Prof. W. Leverett, balance to	
<i>Burlington</i> —in part—Hon. C. Blod-		const. himself a L. M., \$10.....	14 67
gett, balance for L. M., \$25;		<i>Alton</i> —Col. Union Meeting of	
Mrs. E. W. Buell, Mrs. R. W.		Bapt. and Cumb. Presb., in	
Francis, Hon. J. N. Pomeroy,		Bapt. Ch.....	6 01
ea. \$10; Dr. S. B. Nichols, H.			20 68
Burnett, Miss Lucia Wheeler,		IOWA.	
Miss Rebecca Wheeler, ea. \$5..	75 00	<i>Knox Co.</i> —Mary Brownlee.....	5 00
	152 00		
MASSACHUSETTS.		FOR REPOSITORY.	
By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$205.00.)		MAINE — <i>Portland</i> —Joshua Max-	
<i>Boston</i> —Peter C. Brooks, \$100; J.		well, to Jan. 1, 1874	2 00
Huntington Walcott, J. G.		NEW HAMPSHIRE — <i>East Lempster</i>	
Cushing, ea. \$25; Hon. Emory		—Reuben Rounely, to Jan. 1,	
Washburn, S. D. Warren, F.		1873.....	1 00
Jones, Peter Butler, ea. \$10;		VERMONT — <i>Woodstock</i> —Lyndon	
Quincy Tufts, J. W. Blake,		A. Marsh, to Jan. 1, 1873.....	1 00
Isaac H. Cary, ea. \$5.....	205 00	MASSACHUSETTS — <i>Hingham</i> —	
CONNECTICUT.		Morris Fearing and David	
By Rev. D. C. Haynes, (\$20.00.)		Fearing ea. \$1, to Jan. 1, 1873,	
<i>New London</i> —Rev. R. McEwen,		by Rev. Dr. Tracy.....	2 00
Lydia Learned, ea. \$10.....	20 00	NEW YORK — <i>New York City</i> —	
NEW YORK.		Clark & Maynard, to Sept. 1,	
<i>Malone</i> —Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Mead.	60 00	1872, \$3; Samuel Johnson, to	
<i>Hopewell Centre</i> —Mrs. S. Burch...	3 00	May 1, 1873, \$1; Dr. L. Sander-	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$280.00.)		son, to Jan. 1, 1873, \$1. <i>Hope-</i>	
<i>New York City</i> —H. K. Corning,		<i>well Centre</i> —Mrs. S. Burch, to	
Henry Young, ea. \$100; Z. Stiles		Jan. 1, 1874, \$2.....	7 00
Ely, \$20; Mrs. Horace Holden,		NEW JERSEY — <i>Elizabeth</i> —Mrs.	
\$10.....	230 00	Laura Crittenton, to Jan. 1,	
<i>Yonkers</i> —Joseph Masten, \$25; J.		1873, \$1. <i>Trenton</i> —John S. Cham-	
& G. Stewart, \$10; Ackert &		bers, to Jan. 1, 1873, \$1	2 00
Quick, Bechstein & Co., G. P.		PENNSYLVANIA — <i>Philadelphia</i> —	
Reeves, ea. \$5	50 00	H. Weir Workman, to Jan. 1,	
	243 00	1873, \$5; Miss Mary R. Tatem,	
NEW JERSEY.		to May 1, 1873, \$1	6 00
<i>Newark</i> —Rev. W. H. Steele, D. D.,		MARYLAND — <i>Taneytown</i> —Miss M.	
"to start a catalogue of two or		Birnie, to Jan. 1, 1873.....	1 00
three hundred persons who		WEST VIRGINIA — <i>French Creek</i>	
will, each, send a negro to Li-		—Mrs. M. Phillips, to Oct. 1,	
beria in the Spring, and care		1872.....	1 00
for him after arrival".....	100 00	NORTH CAROLINA — <i>Charlotte</i> —	
<i>Stanley</i> —Stephen D. Wilkinson.	5 00	J. A. Phifer, to Jan. 1, 1873.	1 00
	105 00	TENNESSEE — <i>Clifton</i> —Alexander	
PENNSYLVANIA.		Grimes, to Jan. 1, 1873, \$1. <i>Paris</i>	
<i>New Castle</i> —Mrs. M. A. McMillan.	30 00	—Thomas S. Stewart, to Jan.	
<i>Providence</i> —E. Weston.....	5 00	1, 1873, \$1.....	2 00
	37 00	INDIANA — <i>Rockville</i> —Rev. W. Y.	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		Allen, to Jan. 1, 1873.....	1 00
<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous.....	928	WISCONSIN — <i>Kenosha</i> —Mrs. Lydia	
WEST VIRGINIA.		Hanson, to Jan. 1, 1873.....	1 00
<i>French Creek</i> —Mrs. M. Phillips...	1 00		
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		Total	\$1,907 73

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